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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *April* 16.

THE committee on the ſtate of the Union reſumed the conſideration of the reſolve for laying an impoſt.

Mr. Gilman moved to have the article of *hemp* ſtruck out of the enumeration.

Mr. Hartley obſerved, that to lay a duty on hemp, would be giving a fatal blow to the manufacture of cordage, and that it ought only to ſuffer a duty of five per cent. with the maſs of articles not enumerated.

Mr. Moore (of Virginia) hoped that the article would not be ſtruck out.

Mr. Heiſter (Pennſylvania) obſerved, that the hemp of this ſeaſon was already ſown, ſo that the farmer would not profit by any encouragement this year. He did not therefore wiſh to render the duty heavy at preſent; it might be proper in a year or two to encreaſe it

Mr. White oppoſed the motion for ſtriking out the article, and was rather for filling it up with a large ſum. He moved that the blank be filled up with ſeventy-five cents.

Mr. Partridge (Maſſachuſetts) on the other hand contended, that a tax on hemp would operate againſt ſhipbuilding, and conſequently be detrimental to the fiſheries.

Mr. Scott diſapproved of the immoderate zeal in favour of manufactures.

Mr. Boudinot moved for fifty cents.

The queſtion on fifty cents being put, was carried. The committee then reſolved to impoſe ten cents per buſhel on *malt*, ſix cents per buſhel on *barley*, one dollar per hogſhead on *lime*, and one cent per lb. on *nails* and *ſpikes*.

The article of *ſalt* was next conſidered.

Mr. Burke (South-Carolina) moved to ſtrike it out—he thought a tax on it was oppreſſive.

Mr. Lawrence was of a different opinion, and moved to fill up the blank with ſix cents.

Mr Tucker ſaid a duty on ſalt was the moſt oppreſſive tax that could be impoſed—Salt being a neceſſary of life, its conſumption was indiſpenſible both by the rich and the poor, and would fall heavier on the poor than on the rich.

Mr. Scott was for ſtriking out the article.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Smith (South-Carolina) oppoſed the duty, and thought it would make a dangerous impreſſion upon the people.

The further conſideration of this article was poſtponed till to-morrow—The houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *April* 17.

Mr. Burke again moved to have the article ſalt expunged from the enumerated liſt; and the motion was ſeconded by Mr. Gilman.

Mr Lawrence was for a very moderate duty; and propoſed that the blank ſhould be filled up with ſix cents.

Mr. Moore ſaid he had no apprehenſion, that a tax on ſalt would endanger the government, though he was certain it would cauſe much diſſatisfaction among the people in the weſtern country. Their peculiar ſituation ought not to be diſregarded.

Mr. Madiſon roſe and ſaid, he wiſhed neither to ſee the article expunged, nor that any conſiderable duty ſhould be laid on it.

In whatever light he viewed the ſubject, he conceived it not adviſable to expunge this article:—He would however make the tax ſo ſmall as not to excite local clamours, or injure in any poſſible degree the ſafety of the government.

Mr. Huntington (Connecticut) had no apprehenſion that the tax would be ſo odious as was repreſented.

Six cents, he ſaid, would be a moderate duty; allowing every family on an average, to conſume five buſhels a year, it would only amount to 2/6 annually.

Mr. White ſaid he had at firſt ſome doubts as to the propriety of this tax, but was now convinced that the article ought to be ſtruck out.

Mr. Scott adviſed the committee to ſtrike out the article. Its operation would create an oppoſition to the meaſures of government, and endanger the public tranquillity.

Mr. Fitzſimons followed Mr. Scott, and ſupported the tax upon ſalt. He ſaid he believed its produce would be 200,000 dollars—He was clearly convinced of the general juſtice of the impoſition, and chiefly approved of it for its certainty in its produce and in its collection

The queſtion was then called for on Mr. Burke's motion for ſtriking out the article, and loſt.

A duty of ſix cents per buſhel was then agreed to.

It was alſo agreed to lay the following duties;

On manufactured tobacco ſix cents per lb.

On ſnuff 10 cents per lb

On glaſs 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On hats, millenary, iron caſtings, rolled and ſlit iron, tanned and tawed leather, leather gloves, ſaddles, cabinet ware, metal buttons, walking ſticks, horſe whips, and ready made cloathing, ſeven and a half per cent.

On carriages fifteen per cent.

SATURDAY, *April* 18.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, and agreed to the following impoſt, viz.

Anchors 7½ per cwt. *ad valorem*: wool cards 50 cents per doz. Wrought tin ware 7½ per cent.

Upon all teas imported immediately from China or India, in veſſels the built of the United States, and owned by citizens thereof, viz.

Upon bohea tea 6 cents per lb—Souchong and other black teas 10 ditto—Superior green tea 20 ditto—All other green teas 12 ditto

Upon all teas imported from China or India, in foreign veſſels, or from any other country in any veſſels, viz Upon bohea tea 8 cents per lb. Souchong and other black teas 15 ditto—Superior green teas 30 ditto. All other Green Teas 18 ditto.

Upon coal per buſhel 3 ditto.

Upon all other articles per cents on the value at the time and place of importation.

It was moved to except a number of articles from this tax, viz. Tin in pigs, tin in plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, cotton.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to cotton being an exception, merely from the ſevere aſpect it ſeemed to bear toward a capital production of the ſouthern ſtates—— thereupon cotton was ſtruck out.

The committee then proceeded to conſider, whether it would not be good policy to exempt from duty; all dying woods, dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs. But ſome difficulty occurring on the article dying drugs, the committee roſe and reported.

The following is the plan of arrangement agreed on by the corporation of this city, for the reception of the Preſident.

1. A deputation of the ſtate officers, to conſiſt of his honour the Chancellor and the Adjutant General, accompanied by a deputation from the corporation of the city of New-York, to conſiſt of the Recorder, will receive his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, on the Jerſey ſhore.

2. A ſalute will be fired from the battery immediately on the Preſident's embarkation.

3. Should he paſs the battery, a ſecond ſalute will be fired on his paſſing; and ſhould he land in the city without paſſing the battery, the ſecond ſalute will be fired on his landing.

4. His Excellency the Governour, and the principal officers of the ſtate, and

5. The Mayor and principal officers of the corporation will attend and receive the Preſident on his landing; and thence accompany him to his houſe. The citizens who attend on the occaſion, will form in ſuch manner, as that the Preſident and his attendants may conveniently paſs through their ranks.

6. The volunteers of the legion of General Malcom's brigade, and Colonel Bauman's regiment of artillery will parade in their uniforms.

7. Immediately after the ſalute on the Preſident's landing, the bells of the ſeveral churches, &c. will ring, and continue ringing half an hour.

8. The colours of the Fort, and of the veſſels in the harbour, will be diſplayed on firing the firſt ſalute.

9 The city will be illuminated from ſeven to nine o'clock in the evening.

We are informed that his Excellency the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States may be expected to arrive in this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will be received at Kingſbridge by General Malcom, and a number of officers, with the troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain Stakes. A number of citizens propoſe to ride out to the bridge in order to conduct his Excellency to the city.

MONDAY, *April* 20.

MET agreeably to adjournment.

Committee on John Churchman's, and Dr. Ramſay's petition, reported.

Mr. Sherman called for the order of the day; the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole,

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

The reſolve upon the revenue was reſumed.

On motion, it was voted, that the impoſt on all goods imported, not ſpecified in the foregoing enumeration, except the following, viz

Tin in pigs, and tin plates, Lead, Pewter, Wool, Raw hides, Braſs, Copper in plates, Beaver, and other furs, Dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) ſhould be 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Article of tonnage was the next in order; previous to entering upon which,

Mr. Fitzſimons, moved, that a *draw back* ſhould be allowed upon all rum, diſtilled from molaſſes in the ſtates, and exported to any foreign port.

Mr Madiſon objected to *draw backs*, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue; wiſhed the gentleman to offer his reaſons for the meaſure.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſuggeſted among other reaſons, that it would eaſe the minds of our brethren of the Eaſtern States, who were ſo largely concerned in the diſtilling buſineſs; that rum diſtilled in the country could not be exported, if loaded with a tax; that it would materially effect an important branch of buſineſs, in a way, that no other article would be effected. The gentleman further obſerved, that it was more eaſy, in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to deviſe methods to inſure the collection of the duties.

Mr. Lawrence ſpake in favour of the *draw back*.

Mr. Madiſon then read a paſſage from the account of exports from Maſſachuſetts, by which he ſaid it appeared, that but a ſmall proportion of the rum diſtilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greateſt part was ſent to the coaſt of Africa; with the duty, the ſale had been great—too great through the ſtates—and if now allowed a draw back, the conſequences were to be deprecated. The exportation of it, to the only any foreign part that received any conſiderable quantity, the gentleman reprobated.

Mr. Bland obſerved, that the other day gentlemen were ſo ſtrenuous for the encouragement of manufactures, that commerce appeared an inferior object; now they appeared equally zealous, to extend and protect commerce; he was oppoſed to a *draw back*.

Upon the votes being taken, it paſſed in the negative; ſo no draw back was allowed.

Mr. Fitzſimons then introduced a motion, that a draw back ſhould be allowed on merchandize that may be exported within a limited time, the impoſt of which had been paid, or bonded, the gentleman aſſigned various reaſons for the motion.

Mr. Hartley propoſed that the vote againſt the draw back on rum, ſhould be re-conſidered for the preſent.

Mr. White was oppoſed to a draw back, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating againſt the revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that when the intercourſe between the ſtates ſhould become more intimate and general, it would encreaſe the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a ſufficient remedy, upon the moſt ſimple plan of revenue, for the evil.

Mr. Lee ſaid ſomething upon the trade to India, which we did not hear diſtinctly.

Mr. White obſerved, that it was evident the trade to India did not need encouragement; he had been informed, that there were near 40 ſail in that line from Maſſachuſetts; an evidence that the trade was flouriſhing.

Mr. Boudinot, Sir, I am averſe to reſtrictions upon commerce, and think it found policy, that no duties ſhould be laid, but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary; but the preſent plan of raiſing a revenue upon importations, renders a deviation from ſuch a ſyſtem neceſſary. Articles, however, that are not conſumed after importation, ſhould not certainly be ſubjected to a duty; this would be a fatal blow to commerce, for it is within my knowledge, Sir, that large quantities of Madeira wine were imported, for the expreſs purpoſe of exportation. Not to allow of a draw back in this and other ſimilar caſes, would clog trade exceſſively. Checks, Sir, may be eaſily provided to defeat fraudulent deſigns; I muſt therefore be in favour of the draw back.

It was moved, that the reſolution on draw backs be poſtponed.

On motion the committee roſe; and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Took up report on Churchman's petition.

Mr. Madiſon expreſſed a wiſh, that adequate ideas of Mr. Churchman's Theory, might be obtained, not only that full juſtice might be done him, but that the public approbation and countenance might be beſtowed with dignity to government. Public bodies were liable to be aſſailed by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpromiſing appearances had ſometimes iſſued in important diſcoveries.

Mr. White was in favour of the report.

Mr. Huntington entered into an extenſive examination of the ſubject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favour of accepting the report.

On motion the report was divided, and the firſt part, giving to Mr Churchman the ſole and excluſive right of making and vending his tables, plans, and charts, was accepted; the other, reſpecting a projected voyage, was re-committed.

The report on Dr. Ramſay's petition was next taken up——upon which

Mr. JACKSON (of Georgia) aroſe and objected to the report; Dr. Ramſay, he obſerved, had given a partial account of ſome tranſactions, that reſpected the ſtate of Georgia; and if ſo reſpectable a body as Congreſs, ſhould ſanction the work by making it the ſubject of a Legiſlative act, it would ſo far confirm his relations as to deter ſome other hiſtorian from taking up the ſubject, and do juſtice to the ſtate of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill upon general principles, to ſecure to authors, &c &c.

The bill preſcribing the oath required by the 6th article of the conſtitution was read—after ſome debate, the committee roſe without coming to a determination upon the ſubject—Chairman reported progreſs, and Wedneſday next is appointed for the committee to ſet again on this bill. The Speaker reſuming the chair---the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 21, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

A motion of Mr Fitzſimons, to allow a drawback on goods reſhipped, was agreed to.

It was then propoſed, that a duty of per ton, be laid on all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof.

Mr. GODDHUE ſaid, he was at a loſs to know why a duty ſhould be laid on American ſhips. He thought the duties impoſed on imported articles, were a ſufficient tax on trade, and that this duty would operate to diſcourage ſhip-building, which was of the utmoſt importance to this country,

Mr. FITZSIMONS replied, that he had no idea of impoſing this duty for the purpoſes of revenue; but every gentleman would acknowledge the neceſſity of providing ſome fund to defray the expence of light houſes and other incidents of commerce; and he propoſed to fill up the blank with ſix cents.

Mr. PARTRIDGE conſidered this article as an improper ſubject of taxation; it appeared to him, to be like taxing the implements of huſbandry; he could not ſee the reaſon of ſelecting this article for the purpoſe of direct taxation. It would, he ſaid, be time enough to provide funds for light-houſes when the particular ſubject ſhould come into view. He moved that the clauſe be ſtruck out.

[*To be continued in our next*]

LONDON, March 10.

THE Duke of Queenſbury's ingratitude having been repreſented to the Sovereign, his Majeſty has thought proper to diſmiſs him from the office of one of the Lords of his Bedchamber. A new appointment will immediately take place.

The Duke has fled from Paris, and is now at Bruſſels.

It is likewiſe ſaid that the Marquis of Lothian has received a like diſmiſſion——

Such is the reward of baſe ingratitude.

The illuminations this evening will be the moſt general and brilliant ever known. We hope not a houſe in the two great cities of London and Weſtminſter but will be lighted up, ſo that all Europe may read the loyalty and affection to their Sovereign, which burn in the free and patriotic boſoms of Britons.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Laſt night there was a very numerous meeting of the Miniſter's friends at the Cockpit, Whitehall, to hear His Majeſty's ſpeech, which the Lord Chancellor will deliver this day to both Houſes of Parliament. There were 162 members preſent.

A ſimilar meeting of the Lord's was held at the Marquis of Caermarthen's office.

The following are the principal heads of the ſpeech:

It begins by ſtating, that through the bleſſing of Divine Providence, his Majeſty was completely recovered from his late ſevere indiſpoſition, and that he was now enabled to take upon him again the buſineſs of government.

His Majeſty expreſſes, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his gratitude for the affection and attention of his loyal people, which have been ſo ſtrongly manifeſted throughout the courſe of his illneſs.

He informs his Parliament, that, ſince their laſt meeting, he had concluded a defenſive alliance with his brother and ally the King of Pruſſia; that he continues to receive the beſt aſſurances of the pacific intentions of foreign powers towards Great Britain, and that his endeavours ſhould not be wanting to reconcile thoſe that were at war.

His Majeſty orders the proper eſtimates to be laid before Parliament, and recommends their cloſe attention to public buſineſs, as the preſſure of it will not admit of any further delay.

Mr. Pitt delivered the ſpeech with much energy and diſtinctneſs, but as the moſt poſitive orders were given, that none but members of Parliament ſhould be admitted, we are only enabled to give the eſſence of it through the friendſhip of a member.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

THE friends of American manufactures in this city and ſtate, will doubtleſs be highly pleaſed to hear that Mr. Nathaniel Aſpinwall, a native of Connecticut, has juſt arrived in Philadelphia, with a view to the extenſive eſtablishment of the ſilk manufacture here. In his native ſtate, he raiſed about 150,000 mulberry trees, and extended the culture of ſilk in ſuch a manner as bids fair to be a ſource of wealth and proſperity, and to afford employment to numbers of old people and children, who would otherwiſe pine in want and indigence. From the patriotic ſpirit of the citizens of Pennſylvania, and the laudable prevalence of a diſpoſition to foſter domeſtic manufactures, there is every reaſon to hope that this worthy and valuable citizen will receive that degree of encouragement which he ſo highly deſerves, and which muſt eventually promote the laſting advantage of the [illegible]

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in this city, dated January 31, 1789

"A political change which the warmeſt friend to the proſperity and intereſts of this country could not have expected, is about to take place, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Neckar, and the confidence which the King and nation place in his wiſdom and integrity. The people are to be liberated, and to have a repreſentation in the government, which will attach them to Adminiſtration, and will furniſh a counterpoiſe to the overgrown power and pretenſions of the Nobleſſe.

"The humiliating ſtate to which this country was reduced at the time Great Britain inſultingly and triumphantly oppoſed us in Holland, and reduced us to the neceſſity of renouncing our ſolemn engagements pledged to the patriotic party, has rankled in the breaſt of every good Frenchman.

"It was then clearly ſeen, that our country, though abounding in population and every reſource that could command reſpectability, had not the means of reſiſting the haughty interference of Great Britain, owing to the infamous management of the affairs of the nation.

"A reformation became neceſſary in order to animate the people, and preſerve the government from further diſgrace—it now embraces every great object—the Nobles finding they could not oppoſe the irreſiſtable ſtrength of the people, have at length yielded—they have agreed to a ſyſtem of equal taxation.

"Our public funds have been in the moſt deplorable ſituation, fluctuating in the moſt unexampled manner, the prey of ſtock jobbers and of monied men. A temporary interruption took place in the payment of the intereſt, which precipitated their downfall; but they have riſen at the appearance of ſtability in the government.

"When the States General aſſemble, I have little doubt that public credit will be placed on as reſpectable and permanent a footing as in any country in Europe, as there is no example of large public bodies violating their engagements. You may judge, then, how flouriſhing our ſituation will be, when the neighbouring nations will throw their money into our funds, and thereby enrich and invigorate every purſuit of induſtry.

"The moſt valuable publications from your country, have been tranſlated and diſſeminated through the nation, with incredible induſtry. The people begin to be attached to political diſquiſitions, and to underſtand the rights of mankind."

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

About fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Pondicherry, in a hill, formed by large pieces of rock jumbled together in a confuſed manner, that affords one of the greateſt natural curioſities in India, perhaps in the world.—The remains of an avenue of petrified or vitrified trees; as they apparently partake of both theſe deſcriptions, it is impoſſible to aſcertain, but by a chemical proceſs, to which they particularly belong. They have been tried with acids, and aqua fortis, neither of which had any affect on them; indeed they abſorb the latter. They are extremely hard, yield a great quantity of fire, and on friction have a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur. The outer bark (if the expreſſion is allowable) has the appearance of a coarſe ſand; the inner, of iron ore; the woody part between flint and marble; and through the center runs a triangular hollow. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the avenue is regular, or the trees perfect; ſtumps only are ſtanding, with their roots entire, as when in their vegetable ſtate, and at different diſtances from each other; chips and large branches lie near them. The ſoil of this hill is a reddiſh ſand, and almoſt barren, as there are only a few weakly ſhrubs growing on it. It produces chalk, cinnabar, and jaſper, but in what quantity is not known. The Naturaliſt has here a new and extenſive field for curious and uſeful inveſtigations; and the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect that his inquiries will be crowned with every ſatisfaction.

An ADDRESS to the Preſident of the United States, from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

THE Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, chearfully embrace this intereſting occaſion to congratulate you upon the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Conſtitution; and to felicitate ourſelves and our country upon your unanimous appointment to the Preſidency of the United States.

In reflecting upon the viciſſitudes of the late war, in tracing its difficulties, and in contemplating its ſucceſs, we are uniformly impreſſed with the extent and magnitude of the ſervices which you have rendered to your country; and by that impreſſion, we are taught to expect that the exerciſe of the ſame virtues and abilities, which have been thus happily employed in obtaining the prize of Liberty and Independence, muſt be effectually inſtrumental in ſecuring to your fellow citizens and their poſterity, the permanent bleſſings of a free and efficient government. And although the hiſtory of the revolution will furniſh the beſt evidence of the invariable attachment of this Commonwealth to the intereſts and honor of the union; yet we cannot reſiſt this favorable opportunity of perſonally aſſuring you, that in every meaſure which tends to advance the national character, you may rely on the zealous co-operation of the Executive Authority of Pennſylvania.

In diſcharging the duties of your preſent important ſtation, it muſt, ſir, be a never failing ſource of conſolation and ſupport, that the unbounded love and confidence of the people will produce a favourable conſtruction of all your actions; and will contribute to the harmony and ſucceſs of your adminiſtration. For we know, that eventually your happineſs muſt depend upon the happineſs of your country, and we believe, that in wiſhing an adequate execution of your intentions and deſigns, we comprehend all that is neceſſary to both.

Uniting with our ſiſter States in the admiration of thoſe motives, which at this intereſting æra of our affairs, have induced you again to relinquiſh the enjoyment of domeſtic peace, for a conſpicuous and laborious participation in the cares and toils of public life.

We fervently pray for the preſervation of your health, and we confidently hope, that the conſumation of a patriot's wiſhes, the glory and felicity of your country will crown the period of a long and illuſtrious exiſtence; and prepare you for an everlaſting reward.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Council-Chamber.

To which the Preſident of the United States was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with great ſatisfaction, the affectionate congratulations of the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, on my appointment to the Preſidency of the United States. If under favor of the Divine Providence, and with the aſſiſtance of my fellow citizens, it was my fortune to have been in any degree inſtrumental in vindicating the liberty, and confirming the independence of my country, I now find a full compenſation for my ſervices, in a behalf that thoſe bleſſings will be permanently ſecured by the eſtabliſhment of a free and efficient government: And you will permit me to ſay on this occaſion, that as nothing could add to the evidence I have formerly received of the invariable attachment of your Commonwealth to the intereſts and honor of the union; ſo nothing could have been more agreeable to me at this time than the aſſurances you have given me, the zealous co-operation of its executive authority, in facilitating the accompliſhment of the great objects which are committed to my charge.

While I feel my ſenſibility ſtrongly excited by the expreſſions of affection and promiſes of ſupport which I every where meet with from my countrymen, I entertain a conſolatory hope, that the purity of my intentions, and the perſeverance of my edeavours, to promote the happineſs of my country, will atone for any of the ſlighter defects which may be diſcovered in my adminiſtration. For whatever may be the iſſue of our public meaſures, or however I may err in opinion, I truſt it will be believed that I could not have been actuated by any intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my country.

Suffer me, gentlemen, to conclude by aſſuring you that I am well pleaſed with the juſtice you have done to the motives from which I have acted; and by thanking you for the tender concern you have been pleaſed to manifeſt for my perſonal felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the Preſident General left this city, accompanied by Charles Thomſon, Eſquire, without any eſcort, his Excellency having expreſſed a wiſh the day before that no parade might take place on his departure.

Sunday arrived here the brig Ann, Captain Jackſon, after a paſſage of 7 weeks from Liverpool. We are informed that ſhe brings an account of the recovery of his Britannic Majeſty from the infane ſtate in which he had been for ſome months before; but there are no particulars, as no newſpapers and but few letters were received by this arrival.

April 23. By the ſhip London Packet, Capt. Wooleſey, arrived at New-York, in 7 weeks from London, and the ſhip Dublin Packet, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port in 7 weeks from Dublin, we have received the following European intelligence, viz. That a detachment from Marſhal Romanzow's army had diſlodged a body of 900 Turks from Gangura, purſued them to Kainar, and having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to Salkutza, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy loſt 390 men killed, 77 priſoners, 4 pieces of artillery, and 6 colours; the Ruſſians had only 1 enſign and 4 men killed, and 24 wounded——that a ſkirmiſh has happened at Rennes in Britanny, between the Nobleſſe and the Burghers, in which much blood was ſpilt, and 3 perſons of diſtinction killed—That the alliance between the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, ſeems to become ſtronger—That the accounts of the amended ſtate of the King's health, are flattering to a degree—That a revolution in favour of liberty is likely to take place in Geneva. On the 2d of Feb a tumult happened on account of the magiſtrates (who have ſpent about 15 000l. ſterling in building barracks) having ordered bread to be raiſed one penny in the pound; in which ſome people were killed and wounded. The next day Captain Lalio offered to quell the rioters with his company of ſoldiers. Out he marched at the head of his Myrmidons.—When he came to the bridge of St. Gervais, he found that the citizens had placed not only two pieces of cannon, but alſo ſeveral fire engines on the other ſide. He halted to deliberate, when he was inſtantly ſhot through the head and fell dead to the ground. After which the ſoldiers were ſoon driven away with boiling water played upon them from the fire engines. Some of the magiſtrates ſons joined the Burghers, took poſſeſſion of one of the city gates, and perſuaded a great number of the garriſon to deſert over to Thonon in Savoy. The magiſtrates made certain propoſals to the citizens, which were not accepted. Theſe have got poſſeſſion of the other gates, and it is expected nothing will ſatisfy the citizens of Geneva, but a complete reſtoration of their free conſtitution.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 30.

A *LETTER from London, received by a gentleman in this town, dated March 4, ſays, "His Majeſty, almoſt unexpectedly, began to recover about the middle of laſt month, and has continued ſo to do ever ſince; ſo that on the 28th ult his phyſicians pronounced him to be* without complaint; *and he is expected to meet Parliament or addreſs them, to-morrow."*

Another letter, dated March 7th ſays, "The King has put off the buſineſs of Parliament to the 10th. When ſomething reſpecting the regency may tranſpire, with other intereſting matters to individuals."

Another of the ſame date ſays, "For three week paſt, the King's reaſon hath gradually returned, and at this time his ſound judgment is reſtored, which has occaſioned greater joy throughout the kingdom than any thing I ever remember. The phyſicians give it as their opinion, that this malady proceeded entirely from his drinking too great a quantity of Cheltenham water, which flew up into the brain, and in confirmation of this being the cauſe, we have two or

three instances of gentlemen who drank this water last summer, that have been affected this winter in the very same manner, and who are now also recovered."

RICHMOND, May 7.

BY an expreſs juſt arrived from the County Lieptenant of Monongalia to the Honorable Executive of this ſtate, we are informed, "that on the 23d ult. two parties of Indians attacked nearly at the ſame time two families on Dunker creek, about twenty or twenty-five miles from Morgan's Town, and killed one man out of one, and the man, his wife, and two children, which was the whole of the other family. The alarm given to the inhabitants of that part of the country by this murder, hath become very ſerious, and unleſs ſome ſpeedy aſſiſtance is given, it is the opinion that Monongalia river (which runs through Morgan's Town) will be the frontier in a ſhort time."

His Excellency JOHN ADAMS. Eſq; Vice Preſident of the United States, arrived at New-York the 20th ult. amidſt the acclamations of all ranks of citizens.

By Captain Ledger of the ſhip Eſther, from Whitehaven, arrived at Alexandria, we learn, that on the 5th of March, in lat. 49 N. long 14. W. he fell in with a veſſel diſmaſted, which ſhewed ſignals of diſtreſs, the wind blowing hard at N. W. he could not ſtay by her having loſt his main-topſail yard. On the 7th of March in lat. 47, 20, about 9 o'clock at night, ſaw a ſhip on fire, and ſoon after two boats containing 19 perſons including one lady and two gentlemen, whom he took on board. She was the Hercules, from London, with a quantity of gunpowder on board, commanded by Capt. Charles Wyatt, for Halifax, who left the Downs the 26th of February. It is unknown by what accident ſhe took fire. The reſt of her cargo was very valuable. Every exertion was uſed by the crew previous to their leaving her, for to preſerve her, but all their endeavours proved abortive. The paſſengers, &c ſaved nothing but what they had upon their backs.——When Captain Ledger laſt ſaw the Hercules ſhe was in flames, and it was expected ſhe would ſoon blow up.——On the firſt of April, Capt. Wyatt and paſſengers went on board the Minerva, Capt. Wilſon, from Penſacola, for London, then in lat. 40, long. 52.——The crew of the Hercules was put on board of different ſhips at ſea——On the 3d of April he ſpoke the ſhip Peggy, Capt. William Wallace, for New York, from London, all well.

A liſt of DELEGATES ſince our laſt.

Anthony New and James Upſhaw, Eſq'rs; Caroline William M'Clerry and Thomas Pindle, Eſq'rs; Monongalia. John Prunty and George Jackſon, Eſq'rs; Harriſon. William M'Mahan and Archibald Woods, Eſq'rs; Ohio.

☞ *Half the amount of the remaining Regiſtered Warrants will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury-Office, May 2, 1789

HISELIER & COOK,

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

TAKES this method of informing the public that they carry on their buſineſs in all its various branches, and having procured the beſt materials, expect they will be enabled to give general ſatisfaction. They have now on hands a great variety of TIN WARE which they diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh.—Country ſhop-keepers and others may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and a coſiderable allowance made for the quantity taken.

☞ A journeyman will meet with good wages by applying immediately.

*** Wanted as apprentices to the above buſineſs, two boys of the age of 14

RICHMOND, May 6, 1789.

THE Copartnerſhip of M'Kechnie & STORY being diſſolved on the 1ſt of April laſt by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands to call and receive what is due them.

Samuel C. Story intends to leave this ſtate in the month of June.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE.
SAMUEL C. STORY.

RICHMOND, May 3, 1789.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the encouragement he has already had, and begs leave to inform them, that the buſineſs will be carried on under the firm of

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

THEY intend ſoon to have a neat and general aſſortment of Sadlery materials, which they make up and ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Where may be had

All ſorts of ſadlery and ſhoe leather, wholeſale and retail; Coach makers may be ſupplied with covering hides and harneſs leather.

BROAD VIRGINIA HOES.

There remains a few caſks on hand, the temper and ſteeling of which is warranted; caſh, tobacco, or ſuperfine flour will be received in payment, at the caſh price.

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1789.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has removed to the

EAGLE TAVERN

Lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, May 4. 1789.

THE Subſcriber will ſell a valuable PLANTATION lying in Chetterfield, on both ſides of Falling Creek, within 8 miles of Richmond and Mancheſter, containing about 400 acres, eſteemed by judges to be the beſt Land on the creek for its fertility and growth; their is ground cleared ſufficient to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage, a conſiderable part of which is freſh.

THERE is on this Land a valuable Mill ſeat, and a ſaw mill might be erected at little expence, on account of the ſtraitneſs of the dam. A further diſcription is thought unneceſſary, as 'tis preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe, will view the ſame. The terms made known by the ſubſcriber who reſides on the premiſes.

SAMUEL SCHERER.

To be Sold,

By public auction, on Tueſday the 16th of June, before the Raleigh tavern (William ſburg)

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 200 ACRES,

Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROWSAY, dec. it lies upon York river, about ſix miles below the city of Williamſburg, joining the lands of Dr. William Paſteur, on the mouth of King's creek It is a moſt beautiful and healthy ſituation, and commands an excellent proſpect of the river. There is alſo a fine ſpring of choice water, and as good a landing as any on the creek, within two or three hundred yards of the houſe; the beſt of fiſh, oyſters, wildfowl, &c may be taken at a very ſmall diſtance from the houſe One third at leaſt of the land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great part of the other abounds in large pine, which is well calculated for rails. This tract has greatly the advantage of many others as it is eaſily incloſed by having a great part of it bounded by a navigable creek, which affords a ſufficient quantity of good marſh; the range for ſtock is equal to any in that part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

Williamſburg, May 2, 1789

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1786. The ſale to begin on the lands of Joſiah Sumner, the 12th of June next, and continue from day to day until all are ſold.

JOSIAH SUMNER 600 acres; Richard Alderman 36, William Brinkley 112, Edward Baker 300, Eliſha Baker 100, Edward Baker, jun. 50, Micajah Brinkly 100, James Beaſely 100, John Brinkley, Caroline, 100, Betty Beſt 100, Suſannah Croſs 100, James Croſs 20, Mary Croſs 100, Phillip Clark 180, John Cobb 150 David Copeland 1 lott, Eliza. Dukes 100, Thomas Gray 70, Thomas Gilchriſt 100, Joſhua Gay 30, Samuel Godwin 229, Eliza. Howell 86, Henry Holland of Henry 205, John Harrell of Lewis 50, Margaret Hall 76, Sarah Harrell 185, Rebaccah Howell 200, William Howell 150, John Harrell 150, Obadiah Johnſon 100, Demſey Jones 50, Henry Jinkins 280, Iſaac Loſſeter 50, Joſeph Milner 250, Thomas Newton 1 lott, Nicholas Nuney 2 lotts, William Oadam 30, David Parker 190, Moſes Parker 400, James Purvis 200 Chriſtopher Roberts 130, Mary Richards 100, Drury Rogers 208, Mary Ruſſell 100, James Rawls 449, Uriah Rawls 75, Levin Rawls 100, William Red 200, David Rogers 250, James Knight 200, Eliza. Lewis 110, Jacob Lawrence 190, William Sanders 100, James Stallings 125, Pharaby Skeets 100, William Stakes 75, Benjamin Tarlington 117, Rebeccah Vaughn 160, William Vaughn 150, William Whitlock 321 and 110, John Webb 500, John Wood 191, Sarah Winban 100, Ivey Whitfield 150, John Whitfield 180, James Wiggins 100, John Wilſon 1 lott, Jacob Branton 137, Moſes Daſſetor 100, William Trevathan 60, Demſey Baker 50, James Rabey 160, Charles Harriſon 357, William Heſſeton 58, John Whimmer 30, William Glover 409.

THOMAS ADAMS, D. S.

Nanſemond, May 1, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 27, 1789.

TAKEN up as a runaway, and committed to the jail of this city HARRY, a black negro man about 40 years of age, he ſays his maſter's name is OBEDIAH PREWIT, of Goochland county, about 14 miles from the courthouſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up on the ſouth fork of Little Otter (Bedford county) a pied white and red STEER, about two years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear. Appraiſed to 24s.

JAMES EDGAR.

To be Sold on long Credit, at King William Court next.

A FLATT juſt rebuilt, burthen 25 hhds with her tackle and apparel, as ſhe now lies at Bowlin's landing on Pamunkey. Captain Vivion Minor will attend the ſale.

MALCOLM HART.

MAY 6, 1789.

To be Sold,

On Friday the 22d of May, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Dixon, dec'd late of Glouceſter county,

THE NEGROES,

STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Belonging to the ſaid John Dixon.

In payment will be received caſh, tobacco, or ſuch public ſecurities as will pay the arrearage of the tax for 1784. It is requeſted that the creditors of ſaid Dixon will as ſpeedily as poſſible let their claims be known to

THOMAS DIXON, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PEYTON, }

APRIL 24, 1789.

☞ The creditors of the late General NELSON, are earneſtly requeſted to meet either in perſon or by their agents, at the Raleigh in the city of Williamſburg on Monday the firſt day of June, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day. The truſtees hope that all demands againſt the General's eſtate will be made known on that day, and ſome general plan may be agreed upon to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON,

York-Town, April 27, 1789.

THE partners of Meſſrs. PLEASANTS, SHORE, and Company are requeſted to attend a meeting of that concern on Friday the fifteenth day of May next at the Eagle Tavern in this city, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon to deliberate on matters of very great importance.

RICHMOND, April 23, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUMPHREY HARWOOD, dec. are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts; and thoſe who have legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, will be ſo obliging as to make them known as ſoon as poſſible, to

WILLIAM HARWOOD, jun. Ex'or.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21, 1789.

Notice is hereby given

☞ THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for permiſſion to build a good and ſubſtantial bridge with ſtone piers over JAMES RIVER from the land adjoining the city of Richmond, to that of Mancheſter.

April 29, 1789.

FOR SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM in hogſheads.
COUNTRY do. in do. and barrels.
PEACH and APPLE BRANDY in barrels.
MOLASSES in hogſheads
BAR IRON flat and ſquare.
SOAP and MOULD CANDLES in boxes.
CHOCOLATE in boxes.
HOLLAND GIN in caſes.
PORK in barrels, HOOS LARD in do.
LOAF SUGAR in barrels.
PINE and COARSE mens ſhoes.
JERSEY CHEESE.
NORTHWARD POTATOES fit for ſeed.
SALT PETERED HAMS, very fine.
⅔ and ⅞ inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
TAR in barrels, &c. &c.

At Rocket's-Landing by

JOHN HAGUE & Co.

Who take this method of informing their friends and the public in general they have good lumber houſes for the ſtorage of merchandize—alſo a convenient lumber yard for the reception of lumber. They continue to receive goods to ſell on commiſſion as uſual. One penny per package will be demanded for all goods taken off or landed on their wharves as uſual.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1789.

POWHATAN COUNTY, April 26, 1789.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers plantation in Amelia, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſhort, ſtout made, crooked kneed negro man, named ADAM, about 35 years of age. He was born on the eſtate of a Mr. Dudley of King & Queen, and ſold when young to Col. William Archer, dec. of Amelia, in whoſe poſſeſſion he continued till lately. And as he has never been heard of in that or this neighbourhood ſince he ran off, it is probable he is gone to King & Queen, where I am informed he has relations. I will ſufficiently reward any perſon that will deliver him to me, or that will ſecure him in any jail and give me information thereof.

W. BENTLEY.

POET's CORNER.

HOME.

WHERE'ER I go, where'er I roam,
I find no ſpot like native home;
A hope, a wiſh that's undefin'd,
To humble home ſecures my mind:
Tho' lowly quite, domeſtic too,
Each tranſport there, was full, was true.

The humble manſion, free from pride,
Where peace and rural gods reſide,
Where calm content, that heavn'ly gueſt,
Enobler of the human breaſt,
Was ever wont to cheer my days,
To ſoothe, to ſoften, and to pleaſe.

The ſtraw clad cottage, rural ſwain,
The woodland ſcene, the op'ning plain,
The tree crown'd bank, the noiſy mill,
The falling ſtream, the ceaſeleſs rill,
The nodding ſteep with hazles croun'd,
The bending boughs with nuts embrown'd,
The gabbling geeſe, the whiſtling clown,
The laugh of bliſs, of true renown.
The roſe lip'd virgin, breathing warm
Delight, ſuffus'd with every charm,
The ſcene of mirth, the village train
Commence their gambols o'er the plain
Theſe joys in early days were mine;
I wiſh!—But why ſhould man repine?

Ye gods, give monarchs what ye pleaſe,
Give me but home, and rural eaſe;
Give gold to every ſordid ſoul,
But keep me from its mean controul;
Give me a modeſt ſhare of wealth,
With peace, a friend, ſome books, and health;
Theſe are my wiſhes—ſpeak, ye great,
If this be pride or pomp, or ſtate?

CORYDON.

ANECDOTE

Of the late Mr. Whiteſield.

IN the early part of his life, this gentleman was preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious buſineſs, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner, in order to droun the preacher's voice. Mr. Whiteſield ſpoke very loud but was not as powerful as the inſtrument. He therefore called out to the drummer in theſe words, "Friend you and I ſerve the two greateſt maſters exiſting, but in different callings—you may beat up for volunteers for King George, I for the Lord Jeſus—in God's name then, let us not interrupt each other; the world is wide enough for both, and we may get recruits in abundance." This ſpeech had ſuch an effect, that he went away in great good humour, and left the preacher in the full poſſeſſion of the field.

ANECDOTE OF DR. WATTS.

DR. WATTS, ſo eminent for his poetic works, when a child, it was ſo natural to him to ſpeak in rhyme, that, even at the very time he wiſhed to avoid it, he could not. His father was diſpleaſed, and threatened to whip him, if he did not leave off making verſes. One day, when he was about to put his threats in execution, the child fell a crying, and, on his knees, ſaid

Pray, Father, do ſome pity take,
And I will no more verſes make!

BON MOTS.

AN Iriſh Parſon in his ſermon ſaid to his flock, "Let us admire, my brethren ſaid he, the prodigious ſtrength of Sampſon, who, with the *Jaw-Bone* of an aſs put a thouſand Philiſtines to the *ſword*."

The ſame Divine was reading in the Old Teſtament, that Moſes *made an ointment for the ſhins of the people*; inſtead of, Moſes *made atonement for the ſins of the people*.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co. } Plaintiffs.
againſt
JOHN SULLINS & Wm. HOBSON. } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any fineneſs. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l.) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for any part of the Revenue Taxes due for the year 1788.

"ANY warrants heretofore iſſued, or which ſhall hereafter iſſue for the ſalaries of the Officers of "Civil Government; for the intereſt on the certificates "granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Na"val, on Continental and State eſtabliſhment for their "arrears of pay and depreciation; for Penſions; for "the Contingent expences of Government; for the "intereſt of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Pa"per money of this State funded; to venire men and "witneſſes in criminal proſecutions; to apprehenders "of horſe-ſtealers; for ſlaves executed; for the ſhares "in the Potowmack and James river companies; for "the poſt at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hoſpi"tal; ſhall be recievable as ſpecie in diſcharge of any "of the taxes, which became due on the 1ſt day of "November 1788; and the ſeveral Sheriffs and Col"lectors, upon the payment thereof into the treaſury, "ſhall have credit for the ſame accordingly. Provided "that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to "affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the "Clerks of the ſeveral Courts."

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the ſeveral laws for appropriating the public Revenue.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office,
April 1, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt, made to the Subſcribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, ſix hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well ſtocked with timber proper for plantation uſe. There is on the land a dwelling houſe, which with ſome repair may be made good.

Purſuant to the above recited Deed, will be ſold alſo, at the Red Houſe in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the ſaid county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a leaſe for the term of 14 years from the firſt of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco.—This tract will be ſold all together, or laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; one third of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day's of ſale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond, with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcribers, and to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

HARRIS & M'RAE,

RESPECTFULLY advertiſe the public, that a Profeſſor of mathematics late of Cockermouth (England), who has taught a few years with high reputation in this Commonwealth, will attend the ſtudents of that ſcience, and conſequently—*Locus eſt et pluribus umbris* in the Richmond Academy:

They gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of their friends, and as ſeveral claſſes will be immediately formed, requeſt gentlemen diſpoſed to favour the Academy with the tuition of their children or wards, to enter them ſoon as convenient; alſo they aſſure all whom it may concern that aſſiduouſly guarding their pupils againſt the prejudices too commonly inculcated by narrow ſectarians, their utmoſt exertions ſhall be to ground them in the obvious, grand principles of virtue, and advance them in literature with the greateſt conſiſtent rapidity.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.
againſt
——— INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceaſed, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Deviſees of the ſaid ROBERT INNIS, deceaſed, } Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ———, in the county of Bedford, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

M'GUIRE,

CONTINUES HIS

ENGLISH SCHOOL,

Near Mr. Pleaſant Younghuſband's.

HE has a few leiſure hours that he would appropriate to PRIVATE TUITION, and refers to thoſe families* he attends in, for information concerning the mode he conducts this buſineſs in, and the advantages ariſing from, and peculiar to it.

The attention he pays to thoſe under his care is (he is of opinion) the moſt grateful acknowledgment he can make to his employers, and the moſt effectual method of convincing them how ſenſible he is of their favour.

PUBLIC TUITION four pounds per annum, and two dollars entrance. Attendance in private families one guinea per month, and a half guinea entrance but he will make an abatement if there are two or more in a family.

* Dr MARTIN's and Capt. MITCHELL's.

RICHMOND, April 15, 1789.

NOTICE.

AS my Son WILLIAM appears to be perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition, and has again entered in buſineſs; I hereby give this public notice, that he has full power to collect all debts due the late copartnerſhip of William and Thomas Carter, as well as my own. Alſo to tranſact any other kind of buſineſs for me. I now, once more, earneſtly requeſt thoſe who are indebted as above, to call and ſettle their accounts ſpeedily, otherwiſe ſuits will be inſtituted againſt them without diſcrimination.

WILLIAM CARTER, Sen.

DRUGS & MEDECINES

Of the beſt Quality,

Are ſtill for ſale, on moderate terms, for caſh only, at his ſhops in RICHMOND and WILLIAMSBURG.

Richmond, April 9, 1789. W. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY's.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.